

Pinelands, Everglade Keys, Fla.—All year.

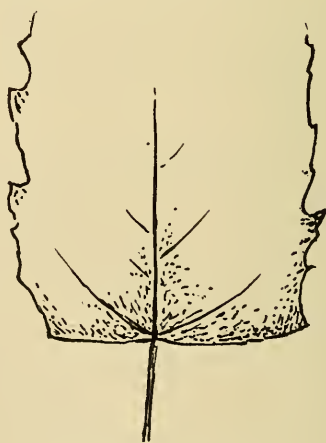
The above species differs from *C. brachypoda* in being a perennial with several wiry stems or branches radiating from the top of the root. It lacks the congested branchlets of its relative, the leaf-blades are more cordate and the capsule sparingly short-hairy. The type specimen, in the herbarium of The New York Botanical Garden, was collected in pinelands about the Brogdon hammock near Cutler, Florida, June 19, 1913, by J. K. Small and C. A. Mosier, 6347.

A NEW OAK FROM THE GREEN RIVER EOCENE

T. D. A. COCKERELL

Several years ago, at station 1 on the Ute trail, in the Roan Mountains of Colorado, I obtained a very striking and unique fossil leaf which has been permitted to remain too long undescribed. It appears black on the grey shale and shows the base and petiole but lacks the apex. It certainly seems to be a *Quercus*, distinct from any yet described.

Quercus utensis n. sp. Leaf with a slender petiole, which is 41 mm. long (style of the living Asiatic *Q. serrata* Thunberg); blade broad, broadly and abruptly truncate at base, the basal truncation 35 mm. across, not symmetrical, 20 mm. being on one



Quercus utensis

side; sides subparallel, very irregularly, not very sharply, dentate, the width of the leaf 52 mm. from base 38 mm.; the greatest width, about 13 mm. from the base, 45 mm.; basal nerves forming an angle of about 60 degrees with the midrib. Except for the long petiole, there is a general resemblance to *Q. stipularis* Humbolt and Bonpland, from Mexico, but probably the real affinity is rather with the Asiatic species. . In the figure the full length of the petiole is not shown. The only oak listed by Knowlton in his revision of the Green River flora (1923) is *Q. castaneopsis* Lesquereux, originally described from a leaf lacking the base. This differs in dentition, and yet it might have been possible to imagine our plant identical, but for the fact that Knowlton had other material and was able to describe the wedge-shaped base. The truncate base of our fossil is singularly like the base of an *Ailanthus* leaflet, but the long petiole shows that it is an entirely different thing. Curiously enough, Lesquereux describes a species from the Green River Eocene as *Ailanthus longepetiolata*, based on a leaf and a characteristic *Ailanthus* fruit. The leaf is quite different from ours, for although the margin is not dissimilar, the base is wedge-shaped and the secondary veins are much more numerous. This leaf has surely nothing to do with *Ailanthus*, but it might very well be an oak. The name *longipetiolata* has been used in *Quercus*. The samara, doubtfully referred here by Lesquereux, figured in Cretac. and Tertiary Floras, pl. XL, fig. 7, may be named *Ailanthus lesquereuxi* n. n. The type of *Q. utensis* is in the University of Colorado Museum.

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NEWS NOTES

The Brooklyn Botanic Garden is offering, as in other years, a series of courses in botany, gardening and nature study. Courses designed for teachers include, Fall garden work, Greenhouse work, Fall nature study. Courses for the public are: Gardening in the Fall; The life of plants; Outdoor course on the trees and shrubs of Greater New York; Fall flowers, fruits and seeds.